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Coordinating Office

Appeal

Eritrea

Relief & Rehabilitation AFER-51 Revision 1 Appeal Target: US\$ 2,569,362 *Balance Requested from ACT Alliance: US\$ 1,204,354*

Geneva, 16 November 2005

Dear Colleagues,

Please find enclosed the revision of ACT appeal AFER51 which is including a separate appeal from ACT member **Dutch Interchurch Aid Eritrea**. The DIA Eritrea appeal is already fully funded with implementation expected to be completed by the end of February 2006.

DIA Eritrea is planning to provide multi-sectorial support in the areas of basic health services, distribution of non food items, primary education and the provision of water to regions heavily affected by conflict and drought on the Sudanese and Ethiopian borders in Eritrea. An estimated 10,500 beneficiaries in Mahimet, Kolentebai and Girmaica sites will benefit from the construction of a clinic and the provision of medical kits to traditional birth attendants (TBAs). Non Food items including (kitchen sets, jerry cans, buckets and blankets) will be provided to the most vulnerable Sudanese and Ethiopian refugees in Rehib and Tessennay refugee camps. A number of primary schools for school children and adults will be supported in Warsay and Mukasarat refugee camps. The final component of this appeal is the provision of water in drought affected areas in five villages: Zoba Dehub and Anseba that will cater for both animals and people.

There is still a substantial funding shortfall in other sections of this appeal implemented by the other ACT members the **Lutheran World Federation**/Eritrea and the **Norwegian Church Aid**/Eritrea. We therefore encourage you to give funding support for these other sections of this appeal. For the sake of brevity this revision includes only the DIA project. Please refer to the original appeal for LWF and NCA projects.

ACT is a global alliance of churches and related agencies working to save lives and support communities in emergencies worldwide.
The ACT Coordinating Office is based with the World Council of Churches (WCC) and The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) in Switzerland.

Name of ACT members/partners:

- **Lutheran World Federation**
- **Norwegian Church Aid**
- **Dutch Interchurch Aid Eritrea**

Project Completion Date:

LWF/WS-ER: 31 December 2005

NCA: 28 February 2006

DIA: 28 February 2006

Summary of Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested

	LWF/WS-ER	NCA	DIA	Total USD
Total Appeal Target/s	1,524,910	730,652	313,800	2,569,362
Less: Pledges/Contribution Received	1,023,467	27,741	313,800	1,365,008
Balance Requested from ACT Alliance	501,443	702,911	0	1,204,354

Jenny Borden
Interim Director, ACT Co-ordinating Office

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER

- **Dutch Interchurch Aid/Interchurch Organisation for Development Co-operation Field Office.**

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

Dutch Interchurch Aid (DIA) was established and registered as a foundation in 1952, as a successor to a post-war committee channelling aid from abroad for refugees, displaced persons and church-rehabilitation. It started with aid programmes for refugees and displaced persons in other European countries, but was soon giving priority to third world countries.

Since 1987, DIA has been the protestant churches specialised agency on Emergency Aid, Aid to Refugees, Food Aid and Nutrition (food-security) and Children at Risk programmes. It also encourages its partners to include disaster preparedness/mitigation and disaster management programmes in development projects.

Since 1997, Dutch Interchurch Aid (DIA) has been actively supporting relief support and rehabilitation initiatives for the Beja's in the opposition area of North-Eastern Sudan and since 2001 with the Sudanese refugees fleeing the civil war towards Eritrea. DIA has been supplying food aid, limited emergency health and emergency education to the refugees through Solidarity Committee for Peace and Justice (SCPJ), Sudanese Humanitarian Relief Agency (SHRA) and the Beja Relief Organisation (BRO).

DIA has also been present in Eritrea - Asmara since 1995, providing relief, rehabilitation and development assistance. As part of its emergency intervention, DIA has extensive experience in water programs working with and through partners.

Partner Information

Solidarity Committee for Peace and Justice (SCPJ)

SCPJ is an Eritrean local NGO, started during the outbreak of the war in 2000 to support Eritrean people with humanitarian and development interventions. Past programmes include distribution of relief items, emergency health, primary health care and emergency training, partly funded by DIA. SCPJ is currently undergoing an intensive training and organisational strengthening programme supported by DIA.

Beja Relief Organisation (BRO)

The BRO is a Sudanese relief agency which collaborated with DIA since 1997. The BRO focuses on humanitarian relief and development aid to the Beja's people living in the border areas of western Eritrea and eastern (South Tokar and Kasala / Hamashkoreib area) Sudan. During the past years, the BRO has completed a number of projects in the fields of education, primary health, women promotion.

NB: Sudanese Humanitarian Relief Agency (SHRA) one of DIA's partners closed its office in Eritrea and some of its staff were transferred to Sudan (Khartoum). Its former director is managing the BRO since September 2005.

LWF

Lutheran World Federation-Eritrea (ACT partner of DIA in Eritrea) will be asked to provide technical advice and support to the implementation of the water supply projects. LWF has more than 20 years experience in implementation of infrastructure works in Eritrea.

III. DESCRIPTION of the EMERGENCY SITUATION

Background

Sudan

There is a small strip of land in North-Eastern Sudan where the Beja population live. The Beja people feel neglected by the Government of Sudan (GoS), reason for which the political Beja party (Beja Congress) turned towards military struggle in 1994, in the search for self-determination, as part of the National Democratic Alliance (NDA). The livelihoods of the Beja population have been seriously affected due to this struggle: traditional grazing grounds are no longer accessible, labour and marketing opportunities are cut off, and not even the smallest support from GoS reaches the area anymore.

Since 1997, Dutch Interchurch Aid (DIA) has been supplying food, medicines, shelter, seeds and tools as well as water supply through the Beja Relief Organisation (BRO). Committee Belgique de Secourse a l'Erithree (CBSE) and Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) have also been assisting, through BRO and Amal Trust respectively since 1999. A number of indigenous NGOs have been operating in the areas at different levels of intensity: Kathmia, Amal Trust, SHRA, BRO, SRDA.

Since 2001, other international organisations (IRC, Samaritans Purse, Strategic World Impact) have come to these areas. To avoid duplication of work, it was decided that DIA will focus on refugees fleeing these areas towards Eritrea, mainly Beja and Rachaidas refugees from Sudan and Ethiopian refugees from Northern Ethiopia, whilst IRC and SP will focus on the people inside Sudan.

These refugees have fled their homelands in Sudan since 1997 and new arrivals are entering Eritrea. The reason for their escape from Sudan is to flee from military activities and harassment by the Sudanese Government etc. These refugees are accepted in Eritrea but not (yet) recognised by UNHCR. They have only taken the bare minimum with them when they escaped and had fully relied on support from aid agencies. They are “settled” in 4 areas in Eritrea: Garora (Beja's), Mahimet (Rachaidas), Kurbaweeb/Ghirmayka (Beja's) and Tesseney (Rachaidas). Currently DIA and IRC are supporting these groups of around 25,000 people.

IV. DESCRIPTION of the SITUATION in the AREA of PROPOSED RESPONSE

Current situation in the area of proposed response

Currently the targeted groups, most of them located in camps, are suffering mainly from lack of basic needs such as health facilities, water, education and shelter. The INGO Samaritans Purse is distributing general and supplementary food aid. However, there are complaints that the food distribution is not regular. The current food ration basket is 10.5 kg of cereals, 0.75 kg of pulses & 0.60 kg of oil per person per month plus 1.5 kg of corn soya blend (CSB) for the < 5 children and pregnant & lactating mothers. About 80% of the target group are women and children in acute need of assistance.

Supplementary food aid is secured through ICCO - DFID funding until December 2006 to the Ethiopian refugees and partly to the Sudanese refugees around Tessenay area. In total, 14.1 MT of Supplementary Food (DMK) is being distributed monthly to 12,350 children and mothers in the Sudanese Rashaida (2000 beneficiaries starting August 2005) and Ethiopian refugee camps around Tessenay (350 beneficiaries starting November 2005), which will continue for the coming 14 months (until December 2006).

Some assistance (not regular) in terms of medicines, water and sometimes food had also been provided to refugees from the Eritrean Government in particular. Local NGOs SCPJ & BRO were able to occasionally mobilise some food assistance from different sources e.g. from the American NGO Strategic World Impact (SWI).

Population in numbers

Exact numbers for these areas are difficult to obtain, as around 20% of the population cannot be visited due to security reasons, particularly in border areas. At least 25,000 people do live in these camps and from visits which had been conducted, it was concluded that most of them are in need of support and are not supported by Eritrean Relief and Refugee Commission (ERREC). The risk of overlap with ERREC food aid distributions exist only for the Beja's in Garora.

(Please refer to Annex 2 for details on the population numbers and locations.)

ERITREA

Eritrea being part of sub-Sahara Region is a blend of arid and semi arid land. Its vulnerable environment exposes it to recurrent and devastating drought. As a result, Eritrea is not endowed with abundant water resources.

Although the amount of rainfall in Eritrea this year is relatively better, there is still acute shortage and erratic nature of rains the past five years as well as by the occurrence of almost no rainfall in some localities which resulted in scarcity of water for both human and animal consumption. In most areas, the main source of water supply for the population had dropped by 4 –7 meters. Moreover, some of the existing water supplies (wells and dams) which had been affected by the border war are in need of huge rehabilitation.

Senafe sub-region in Zoba Debub (Southern Region) and sub-region Selea in Zoba Anseba are some of the adversely affected areas which are experiencing acute shortage of water for the population and livestock. These areas are identified and given priority by LWF and the regional administration. A thorough assessment is made by both LWF and the local administration and a study on the implementation of the projects is presented to DIA.

This appeal will address water shortage currently affecting 3,114 people in the village of Hadish Adi in Subzoba Senafe Zoba Debub, by rehabilitating damaged dams and drilling a borehole, installing pumps and accessories, constructing reservoir and cattle trough in villages of Badin in Subzoba Selea Zoba Anseba.

DIA in partnership with LWF and the local administration had three successful water projects in Zobas Debub, Anseba and Gashbarka in 2001 and 2002. With this project, two new boreholes were drilled and one borehole rehabilitated.

Most of the Ethiopian refugees fled from the northern part of Ethiopia to seek refuge in Eritrea due to the political situation in their country. There are also cases where some of the refugees left their homes due to eruptions of conflicts between the government soldiers and anti-government elements that are fighting against the government.

The refugees who are mostly from Amhara and Tigrai ethnic groups are now residing in makeshift camps in the Gash Barka region in south-western Eritrea. The number of refugees is increasing on a daily basis. Women and children are the most affected group.

Health and nutrition (Sudanese and Ethiopian refugees)

The refugees depend entirely on food aid. Hardly any income generating activities like agricultural, livestock or trade is possible in their current situation. Nutrition surveys were carried out amongst these target populations under the USAID – JEOP (Joint Emergency Operation Plan of USAID) project in the period May – October 2003 by taking Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) among 1,287 under five children. Most of these children came from the central camps of the refugee sites: the overall global malnutrition (< 110 mm MUAC) was 19.6%. The results of the surveys were used to prepare lists of malnourished children in the supplementary food distribution.

Follow-up surveys were carried out in February/March 2004. A total of 1,512 children were measured in these second surveys. In the second survey, qualitative aspects on the knowledge, attitudes and practice (KAP) of mothers on child feeding and basic hygiene were included. The global malnutrition rate among the children measured during the baseline survey in the areas have reduced from 19.7% to 8.9%, an impressive improvement.

During the second survey, remote areas of the refugee sites were included: mostly areas where general food distributions had taken place regularly since October 2003, but supplementary food was either not yet distributed or only distributed since a few months. In these areas, the global malnutrition rates seemed to be high, on an average of 37.1%. During the nutrition survey, few sites were identified with neither general nor supplementary food distributed. In these areas, malnutrition has been measured up to 70% global malnutrition.

A third follow-up surveys were carried out in September 2005. The overall global malnutrition (< 110 mm MUAC) was found; from 13.4% to 22.3%. The results of the surveys were used to prepare lists of malnourished children who will receive supplementary food.

DIA in partnership with SCPJ is planning to start distribution of Supplementary Food (DMK) to children under five in the Ethiopian refugee camps. About 200 children under five and 150 mothers will get 6 kg of DMK per person per month starting from November 2005.

From these surveys, it can be concluded that:

- Regular general and supplementary food distributions have shown impressive improvement in the nutrition state of young children. The nutrition situation had improved significantly during the past few months particularly due to regular distribution of supplementary food.
- Some remote areas, which are only recently covered in the supplementary food distributions, have still high malnutrition rates. It is hoped that supplementary food distributions from August 2005 – December 2006 will reduce the rates in these areas.
- Children and mothers in the Ethiopian camps who are badly affected by malnutrition, will benefit from the planned DIA supplementary food distribution program.

Water supply (war & drought affected areas of Eritrea)

Water supply for human and animal use is a serious issue in the affected areas. Girls take water from small shallow rivers which are also used by the animals. Water borne diseases are frequent among young children. Through the proposed project, DIA (in partnership with LWF and the Zoba Administration) plans to increase the availability of clean and safe drinking water to the vulnerable communities of the area.

Shelter (Sudanese and Ethiopian refugees)

As most of the refugees have been staying in refugees camps for several years, the initial supplies of shelter need urgent replacement (blankets, kitchen utensils etc). The refugees have no way of obtaining these materials by themselves.

Related interventions

BRO and SCPJ are involved in rehabilitation activities such as education, primary health care and income-generating activities for women within the refugee population, initiated through small ICCO funding. These interventions include:

- Literacy training for women (Tesseney and Kurbaweeb)
- Income generating activities (Tesseney and Mahimet)
- Primary health care (Tesseney and Mahimet)

Security situation in the area of proposed response

The military wings i.e. the Beja Congress (BC) and the Free Lions (the Rashaida Liberation Army) have increased military activities in the north-west frontline. The security situation in these areas therefore is still fragile. Minor security incidents such as attacks on humanitarian aid vehicles, landmine incidents and bomb blasts do occur in the area (roads to Mahimet, South Garora-border area, South Tesseney border area). As a result, the DIA field monitoring staff could not regularly access some 20% of the target population in these areas. Indirect monitoring takes place by meeting representatives of the population at safe zones and through spot checks on the beneficiaries.

The situation at the Eritrean sites of interventions and the Ethiopian refugees camps near Tessenay is, on the other hand very safe. The target population can be reached and DIA monitors will be able to make direct monitoring at any point in time.

Location of proposed response

- Health assistance will be given to Mahimet (7,500 beneficiaries) and Kolentebai/Girmaica (3,000 beneficiaries) sites.
- Supply of shelter materials will be to the refugees in camps of Rehib (Mahimet) Tessenay (Warsay) and the Ethiopian refugees near Tessenay.
- Education program will be given to primary school- age children and adults. The sites are Warsay and Mukasarat camps in Tessenay, Rehib and Sherafa in Mahimet and Garora.
- The water intervention will be at the drought and war affected sites in Eritrea i.e. five villages in Zoba Debub and villages in Anseba. People and animals in nearby villages will also indirectly benefit from this intervention.

Reasons for choosing the location for response:

- Due to conflicts in their home lands, the refugees in the selected areas are living in conditions that do not meet the minimum standards of Sphere. Most of them rely fully on support from aid agencies.
- DIA is supporting indigenous NGOs (SCPJ and BRO) in capacity building program to strengthen these organisations in assisting the people in a more efficient way.
- The partner organisations are well equipped in terms of staff (have offices at the field) and offices in Asmara. These organisations have different on-going projects with different partners in the area: food aid distribution with SPI and SWI, water and education projects with IRC, health & nutrition, women development programs and income generating activities with DIA.

V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

Number and type of Targeted Beneficiaries

Sudan:

Beja refugees in Garora (NW Eritrea)	5,000
Beja Ghirmayka (W- Eritrea)	3,000

Beja refugees in Kurbaweeb (W Eritrea)	6,000
Rachaida refugees in Mahminet (NW Eritrea)	7,500
Rachaida refugees in Tesseney (W Eritrea)	<u>3,500</u>
Subtotal	25,000

War & Drought affected:

Eritrean IDPs in Senafe (S Eritrea)	3,114
Eritrean returnees & drought affected in Selea (NW Eritrea)	3,260
Ethiopian refugees in Tessenay (W Eritrea)	<u>900</u>
Subtotal	7,274

Grand Total **32,274**

(For details of beneficiaries, please refer to Annex 2)

Criteria for selection of beneficiaries :

For the identification of the most vulnerable households needing emergency materials, the selection will be carried out by the local agencies BRO, SCPJ and LWF and verified, on a sample basis, by DIA. The criteria for eligibility will depend on items which will be distributed or services which will be supplied. Selections will also be based on consultations with representatives elected by the community known as “Shumaglies” in Eritrea or “Ledgena” in Sudan.

DIA and the ACT implementing partners will act in accordance with the SPHERE principles of humanitarian charter and the principles of the code of conduct.

The selection criteria will be based on:

- Nutritional status
- Vulnerability (the sick, the elderly, the disabled, women and children).

VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

Goal: To sustain the lives of the Sudanese and Ethiopian refugees in Eritrea who had fled their countries because of military conflict and to improve the livelihood of the war and drought affected Eritrean population.

Objective:

To provide emergency interventions to the 5,000 most needy refugee households for a period of 3 months:

Activities:

- Supply of shelter materials (plastic sheets, blankets).
- Supply of kitchen materials (pots, utensils).
- water supply (rehabilitate damaged dam, drilling boreholes, provide jerrycans) and health and basic education.

For summary of activities, please refer to Annex 1.

Summary Description per activity

Water dams will be rehabilitated for the war affected people in Southern Region and a borehole will be drilled in Anseba for basic water supply for human and animal consumption (around 6,360 beneficiaries in both sites), combined with community participation in hygiene education and training for handling and taking responsibility for the overall management of the hand pumps.

Basic health units will be operated, by constructing simple local huts, training (community) health workers and TBAs, supply of medicines and health education.

Education programme comprises building simple transitory schools made of local materials like grass and wood from the area. Teaching materials and stationery supplies will be provided to the Mahimet refugees. Classrooms, teachers identified from the local refugees or host communities and basic education for the primary school age children and adults will be provided. The continuity of the schools and teachers salaries will be handled by the capacity building program DIA has with the indigenous NGOs. A proposal on the school continuity has also been presented to the IRC for the continuation of the Education program.

Shelter and kitchen materials will be supplied to the most needy households, which will be selected by the implementing agencies, mainly for Rachaidas and Ethiopians in both Tessenay and Mahimet camps.

Project implementation

DIA will work in close co-ordination with the local authorities, village administrators and the targeted beneficiaries. The beneficiaries will contribute by offering labour especially in the rehabilitation of dams and digging of wells as well as in building schools and health facility.

The Shumaglies and Ledgenas will be responsible in organising the people and selecting the most vulnerable section of the beneficiaries. They will assist the implementing local NGOs.

DIA and partners, as much as possible, will try to adhere to the Sphere standards. For example, providing at least 15 litres of water per person per day.

Inputs for project implementation

The following personnel will be assigned for this project:

Country representative, program officer, project officer and support staff (finance officer, secretary and driver).

LWF, BRO and SCPJ:

The implementing partners will have similar staff, including their field officers. Two consultants will be hired for both water projects.

Administration costs:

DIA and partners will cover 30% of the total cost for office rent and utilities; communication and postage; office stationery and supplies, telephone and fax.

4 WD cars for the project implementation and monitoring will be hired from private renting companies for DIA. The LWF will be using their own cars but the costs of repair, fuel and spare parts will be covered from the project.

Planning assumption, constraints and prioritisation

- Co-operation from the Eritrean authorities will continue in assisting beneficiaries.
- All the planned commodities to be purchased will be available and prices will remain within the budgeted rate.
- NGO permits and approval from the government goes smoothly.
- Access to refugees by humanitarian organisations will continue and will not hamper the

monitoring.

Implementation Timetable

The proposed timetable is from November 2005 – February 2006.

Activities	2005		2006	
	November	December	January	February
Shelter				
Selection beneficiaries				
Procurement and transport	X	X		
Distribution	X	X	X	X
Water				
Field technical assessments				
Technical design and procurement	X			
Construction	X	X		
Community organisation and training	X	X	X	
Hygiene education	X	X	X	X
Education				
Repair classrooms	X	X	X	X
Refresher courses / review			X	
Emergency Health				
Rehabilitation basic health units	X	X		
Identify community health staff				
Refresher training health staff	X	X	X	X

Transition from Emergency

These groups have been hit both by the civil war in Sudan and the drought in the area. It is hoped that the current peace talks within Sudan will calm the situation quickly so that people can return to their respective areas, although it is unlikely that they will return soon.

The basic education and health services will be community- based and therefore serve as a preparation for the population when they return.

After the water project intervention in Eritrea, DIA has plans to continue assisting the people in Anseba and Debub through its Community Based Food Security intervention development program.

VI. ADMINISTRATION and FINANCE

Administration

- DIA will have the overall responsibility of the project.
- BRO, SCPJ and LWF will be the implementing partners and as such are responsible for updating the needs assessments selection of the most needy people, procurement of the items and distribution to the beneficiaries.
- BRO, SCPJ and LWF will provide DIA with the appropriate distribution and project

implementation reports.

- DIA will be responsible for narrative and financial reporting.

VII. MONITORING, REPORTING and EVALUATION

The monitoring of the proper use of resources will be an on-going activity for the duration of the programme and will be carried out by DIA/Eritrea's field staff. The monitoring will include, but not be limited to, the following activities:

- **Distribution Reports:** DIA will receive distribution reports from BRO and SPCJ, giving sufficient details of commodities given to the beneficiaries, specifying details such as: location of distribution; number of families (individuals) supported; quantities distributed; duration intended for the distribution (one-time distribution or for a specific time in the case of food items). The Distribution Records will be made available to DIA upon request, at the respective localities, for auditing against the official Distribution Reports. DIA will make such local audits on a random basis.
- **Field monitoring:** DIA will monitor the actual implementation of the programme through field trips and interview randomly selected beneficiary households in co-operation with BRO and SCPJ.

Reporting schedule:

- **Final narrative and financial reports due at ACT CO by 30 April 2006, i.e. within two months of completion of project.**
- **Audit due by 31 May 2006 – within 3 months of end of project.**

VIII. CO-ORDINATION

Co-ordination with other ACT members

There is an active ACT - Forum in Eritrea, which consist of DIA, LWF, NCA, ECE, HEKS & ECS. ACT partners meet every month to discuss implementation progress and co-ordination.

Co-ordination with other organisations

In Eritrea there are Sectorial Working Groups (SWGs) which conduct co-ordinating meetings at least once a month. DIA is a member of all the SWGs, for example on water & sanitation, food aid, food security, health & nutrition and shelter. The meetings are chaired by the relevant ministries and co-chaired by the UN agencies.

DIA will conduct monthly co-ordination meetings with the implementing partners to discuss progress and problems, as well as implementation strategies and developments in the region.

IX. BUDGET

<u>Description</u>	<u>Type of Unit</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost NFA</u>	<u>Budget NFA</u>	<u>Budget USD</u>
HEALTH					
Mahimet					
Construction clinic	sites	3	30,000	90,000	6,000
Medicines & TBA kits	kits	4	20,000	80,000	5,333
Training costs & materials	session	2	30,000	60,000	4,000
CHW & TBA incentives (16 per)	month	3	16,000	48,000	3,200
Transport	dispatch	2	12,500	25,000	1,667
Sub total Mahimet				303,000	20,200
Kolentebai					
Rehabilitation clinic	sites	1	45,000	45,000	3,000
Medicines & TBA kits	kits	5	20,000	100,000	6,667
Training costs & materials	session	2	15,000	30,000	2,000
CHW & TBA incentives (10 per)	month	3	10,000	30,000	2,000
Transport	dispatch	2	12,500	25,000	1,667
Sub total Kolentebai				230,000	15,333
SHELTER					
Mahimet					
Kitchen utensils (pots)	Piece	425	200	85,000	5,667
Jerry cans, buckets	Piece	625	80	50,000	3,333
Blankets	Piece	375	200	75,000	5,000
Transport	dispatch	2	10,000	20,000	1,333
Sub total Mahimet				230,000	15,333
Tessenay (Ethiopians & Rashaida)					
Kitchen utensils (pots)	Piece	450	200	90,000	6,000
Jerry cans, buckets	Piece	875	80	70,000	4,667
Blankets	Piece	500	200	100,000	6,667
T - shirts	Piece	1,000	30	30,000	2,000
Mosquito nets & medical supplies	Piece	1,200	100	120,000	8,000
Plastic sandals	Piece	4,140	50	207,000	13,800
Transport	trip	2	12,500	25,000	1,667
Sub total Tessenay (Ethiopians & Rashaida)				642,000	42,800
WATER					
Anseba					
Borehole drilling well digging	site	1	161,000	161,000	10,733
Pump and accessories	Piece	1	157,000	157,000	10,467
Engine	Piece	1	95,000	95,000	6,333
Reservoir	Piece	1	95,000	95,000	6,333
Transportation & installation	dispatch	1	80,000	80,000	5,333
Control house	building	1	110,000	110,000	7,333
Cattle trough	building	1	67,000	67,000	4,467
Comm mobilisation & hygiene educ.	session	2	25,000	50,000	3,333
Consultants and staff	month	3	25,000	75,000	5,000
Sub total Anseba				890,000	59,333

Description	Type of Unit	No. of Units	Unit Cost NFA	Budget NFA	Budget USD
Debub (Dam Rehabilitation)					
Clearing shaping of damaged parts	M ³	2,000	40	80,000	5,333
Earth work (excavation & fill)	M ³	10,000	60	600,000	40,000
Rip shaping	M ³	700	450	315,000	21,000
Masonry works	M ³	1,000	526	526,000	35,067
Filter work	M ³	100	800	80,000	5,333
Soil sample test	bags	3	500	1,500	100
Perdiem supervising experts	mandays	100	240	24,000	1,600
Sub total Debub (Dam Rehabilitation)				1,626,500	108,433
EMERGENCY EDUCATION					
Tessenay					
Rehabilitation Tessenay school	site	2	40,000	80,000	5,333
School materials	Piece	300	200	60,000	4,000
Transportation	dispatch	2	10,000	20,000	1,333
Sub total Tessenay				160,000	10,667
Mahimet					
Construct classes & furniture	site/Pc	3	25,000	75,000	5,000
Stationery	Piece	450	100	45,000	3,000
Transportation	trip	1	15,000	15,000	1,000
Sub total Mahimet				135,000	9,000
Miscellaneous expenses				125,500	8,367
Monitoring and Administration costs					
DIA	lump	1	90,000	90,000	6,000
SCPJ	lump	1	125,000	125,000	8,333
BRO	lump	1	100,000	100,000	6,667
LWF	lump	1	50,000	50,000	3,333
Sub total Monitoring and Administration costs				365,000	24,333
Total Estimated Expenditure				<u>4,707,000</u>	<u>313,800</u>

Exchange rate: 1 USD = 15 Nakfa

Annex 1 Summary of Activities						
	TESSENEY / Kolentebai	MAHIMET	GARORA	DEBUB	ANSEBA	KURBAWEEB
Shelter	Kitchen utensils Blankets & T-shirts Plastic sandals	Kitchen utensils				Kitchen utensils
Water				Rehabilitation of a dam	Digging well and construct water reservoir and trough	
Education	Note 1 Rehab dilapidated classrooms	Revive stopped emergency education	Note 2			Note 4
Health	Mosquito nets & other Medical supplies	Reinforce emergency health programme	Note 3			Note 4
Implement- ing NGO	SCPJ for kitchen utensils, blankets, medicines and Hygiene education SCPJ for comm. Organization and health clinic	BRO for kitchen utensils and Hygiene education SCPJ for comm. Organization and Health Education	Comm organization and Health Education by BRO	Water programme to be supervised technically by LWF	Water programme to be supervised technically by LWF & Anseba Local Admin & MOA	BRO for kitchen utensils and Hygiene education

Note 1: Ongoing by SCPJ

Note 2: All children can attend Eritrean Govt school

Note 3: people can attend Eritrean Govt facilities

Note 4: ongoing by IRC

Annex 2. Details of beneficiaries, numbers and locations

<u>Location</u>	<u>Children < 5</u>	<u>Children 6 - 14yrs</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Elderly both sex</u>	<u>Adult male</u>	<u>Total beneficiaries</u>
Beja Refugees						
Kurbaweeb site	1,380	1,720	1,560	580	760	6,000
Ghirmayka Ribda	602	901	912	253	332	3,000
Karora site	1,100	1,575	994	570	761	5,000
Rachaida Refugees						
Mahminet/ Rehib	1,920	2,498	2,262	423	397	7,500
Tesseney	665	951	1,012	340	532	3,500
Total	5,667	7,645	6,740	2,166	2,782	25,000
Eritrean IDPs						
Senafe Sub-region	617	842	840	332	483	3,114
Eritrean Drought						
SeleA Sub-region	668	902	840	332	518	3,260
Ethiopian refugees						
Tessenay	161	259	243	12	225	900
Total	1,446	2,003	1,923	676	1,226	7,274
Grand Total	7,113	9,648	8,663	2,842	4,008	<u>32,274</u>